Numb. 191.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Monday, July 17. to Monday, July 24. 1732.

My Correſpondent Mrs. Celia, *muſt excuſe my omitting thoſe Circumſtances of her Letter, which point at People* too plainly; *and content herſelf that I inſert the reſt as follows.*

Mr. *Gazetteer*,

I MUST needs tell you, that ſome of the Things you print do more Harm than Good; particularly I think ſo of my Neighbour the Tradeſman's Letter in one of your late Papers, which has broken the Peace of ſeveral Families, by cauſing Difference between Men and their Wives: I ſhall give you here one Inſtance, of which I was an Eye and Ear Witneſs.

Happening laſt *Wedneſday* Morning to be in at Mrs. *C——ſ's*, when her Husband return'd from Market, among other Things which he had bought, he ſhow'd her ſome Balls of Thread. *My Dear*, ſays he, *I like mightily thoſe Stockings which I yeſterday ſaw Neighbour* Afterwit *knitting for her Husband, of Thread of her own Spinning: I ſhould be glad to have ſome ſuch Stockins my ſelf: I underſtand that your Maid* Mary *is a very good Knitter, and ſeeing this Thread in Market, I have bought it, that the Girl may make a Pair or two for me.* Mrs. *Careleſs* was juſt then at the Glaſs, dreſſing her Head; and turning about with the Pins in her Mouth, *Lord, Child*, ſays ſhe, *are you crazy? What Time has* Mary *to knit? Who muſt do the Work, I wonder, if you ſet her to Knitting?* Perhaps, my Dear, *ſays he*, you have a mind to knit 'em yourſelf; I remember, when I courted you, I once heard you ſay you had learn'd to knit of your Mother. *I knit Stockins for you*, ſays ſhe, *not I truly; There are poor Women enough in Town, that can knit; if you pleaſe you may employ them.* Well, but my Dear, *ſays he*, you know a penny ſav'd is a penny got, a pin a day is a groat a year, every little makes a mickle, and there is neither Sin nor Shame in Knitting a pair of Stockins; why ſhould you expreſs ſuch a mighty Averſion to it? As to *poor* Women, you know we are not People of Quality, we have no Income to maintain us, but what ariſes from my Labour and Induſtry; methinks you ſhould not be at all diſpleas'd, if you have an Opportunity to get ſomething as well as my ſelf. *I wonder*, ſays ſhe, *how you can propoſe ſuch a thing to me; did not you always tell me you would maintain me like a Gentlewoman? If I had married* Capt. ——, *he would have ſcorn'd even to mention Knitting of Stockins.* Prithee, *ſays he*, (*a little nettled*) what do you tell me of your Captains? If you could have had him, I ſuppoſe you would; or perhaps you did not very well like him: If I did promiſe to maintain you like a Gentlewoman, I ſuppoſe 'tis time enough for that when you know how to behave like one; mean while 'tis your Duty to help make me able. How long d'ye think I can maintain you at your preſent Rate of Living? *Pray*, ſays ſhe, (ſomewhat fiercely, and daſhing the Puff into the Powder-Box) *don't uſe me after this Manner, for I aſſure you I won't bear it. This is the Fruit of your poiſon* News-papers; *there ſhall come no more here, I promiſe you.* Bleſs us, *ſays he*, what an unaccountable thing is this! Muſt a Tradeſman's Daughter, and the Wife of a Tradeſman, neceſſarily and inſtantly be a Gentlewoman? You had no Portion; I am forc'd to work for a Living; if you are too great to do the like, there's the Door, go and live upon your Eſtate, if you can find it; in ſhort, I don't deſire to be troubled w'ye. —— What Anſwer ſhe made,

made, I cannot tell; for knowing that a Man and his Wife are apt to quarrel more violently when before Strangers, than when by themſelves, I got up and went out haſtily: But I underſtood from *Mary*, who came to me of an Errand in the Evening, that they dined together pretty peaceably, (the Balls of Thread that had cauſed the Difference, being thrown into the Kitchen Fire) of which I was very glad to hear.

I have ſeveral times in your Paper ſeen ſevere Reflections upon us Women, for Idleneſs and Extravagance, but I do not remember to have once ſeen any ſuch Animadverſions upon the Men. If I were diſpos'd to be cenſorious, I could furniſh you with Inſtances enough: I might mention Mr. *Billiard*, who ſpends more than he earns, at the Green Table; and would have been in Jail long ſince, were it not for his induſtrious Wife: Mr. *Huſſelcap*, who often all day long leaves his Buſineſs for the rattling of Halfpence in a certain Alley: Mr. *Finikin*, who has ſeven different Suits of fine Cloaths, and wears a Change every Day, while his Wife and Children ſit at home half naked: Mr. *Crownhim*, who is always dreaming over the Checquer-board, and cares not how the World goes, ſo he gets the Game: Mr. *T'otherpot* the Tavern-haunter; Mr. *Bookiſh*, the everlaſting Reader; Mr. *Tweedledum*, Mr. *Toot-a-toot*, and ſeveral others, who are mighty diligent at any thing beſide their Buſineſs. I ſay, if I were diſpos'd to be cenſorious, I might mention all theſe, and more; but I hate to be thought a Scandalizer of my Neighbours, and therefore forbear. And for your part, I would adviſe you, for the future, to entertain your Readers with ſomething elſe beſides People's Reflections upon one another; for remember, that there are Holes enough to be pick'd in your Coat as well as others; and thoſe that are affronted by the Satyrs you may publiſh, will not conſider ſo much who *wrote*, as who *printed*: Take not this Freedom amiſs, from

Your Friend and Reader,

CELIA SINGLE.

From Boſton *we have the Anſwer of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to the Governor's Speech, (inſerted in this Gazette, Numb.* 186) *The whole is rather too long for this Paper, what relates to the Treaſury, is as follows.*

'On the important Article of ſupplying the Treaſury, we beg leave to ſay, That the General Aſſembly have been conſtant in manifeſting their Readineſs to furniſh the Treaſury ſeaſonably, with ſuch Sums of Money as His Majeſty's Honour and the Safety of the People called for; and it is no little Concern and Grief to the Houſe, that there is now no Money in the Treaſury, whereby thoſe who have done Service for the Publick, and deſervedly ought to be paid, are kept out of their juſt Dues; and could the Houſe, in Conjunction with the other Branches of the Legiſlature, redreſs this Grievance, and not infringe the reaſonable Powers, Privileges, and Liberties granted by their late Majeſties King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of ever bleſſed Memory, in their Charter to their good Subjects the Inhabitants of this Province, which expreſly declares thoſe Powers were given, that they might be brought under ſuch a Form of Government as would put them in a better Condition of Defence, and tend not only to their Safety but flouriſhing Eſtate; no time would be loſt, but the Houſe would immediately prepare another Bill, notwithſtanding *a Bill providing a ſufficient Sum of Money to diſcharge the publick Debts already contracted*, hath paſs'd the Houſe, and been concurr'd by the Honourable Board, who are His Majeſty's Council, and who by Oath muſt at all times to the beſt of their Judgment give their Advice to the Governor, for the good Management of the publick Affairs of this Government; which Bill your Excellency hath not given your Aſſent to, and by your Meſſage of the 15th Inſtant, declare you cannot give your Aſſent to any other of ſuch a nature; and in your Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion acquaint the Houſe, that they muſt have no Expectation of your Excellency's Conſenting to any other Manner of Supplying the Treaſury, than what is conformable to His Majeſty's Royal Inſtruction to you: All other Attempts will therefore be in vain, and prove fruitleſs. Now if a Compliance with his Majeſty's Inſtruction will endanger if not wholly invert and deſtroy the Eſſentials of Government, *viz.* the Power of Legiſlation, or diveſt the General Court of a Power of making reaſonable and wholeſom Laws; if this will be a neceſſary Conſequent upon ſuch a Conceſſion, then we humbly apprehend your Excellency neither hopes nor deſires that the Aſſembly, who repreſent this whole People, and are the more immediate Guardians of their Liberties, and to their utmoſt ſhould keep and preſerve

preſerve to them the free Uſe and Enjoyment thereof, ſhould in the leaſt wiſe be adviſing, aiding or aſſiſting in giving up ſuch valuable Powers and Privileges, eſpecially when by ſo doing, the Eſtates and Properties within this Province, would be ſubjected to numberleſs Inconveniencies.

After this follows a long Train of Reaſoning, to illuſtrate what they laſt aſſerted, and to prove that the Bill for ſupplying the Treaſury, which had lately paſs'd the Houſe and been concurr'd by the Council, was not only juſt and reaſonable, but agreeable to the Charter (which his Excellency had denied in a Meſſage to the Houſe) and conformable to the uninterrupted Practice of the Houſe, to which no Claim, Exception or Challenge had been made by the Crown till very lately; to which they add,

The Conſideration whereof, and after the moſt ſolemn and deliberate Conſultation in the Houſe once and again had on your Excellency's Meſſage touching the ſupplying of the Treaſury, a Queſtion was ſtated, *Whether the Charter granted this Province, or any Clauſe therein, did forbid this Court ſupplying the Treaſury in the Way and Manner propoſed by the Bill lately paſſed both Houſes?* And after a full Debate had thereon, the Queſtion was carried in the Negative by a very great Majority. The Houſe therefore dare not comply with his Majeſty's Inſtruction, being fully perſuaded, that by ſo acting we ſhould give up a valuable Power, which our Predeceſſors could not be prevailed with to ſurrender, and remains a Duty in us ſtrictly to maintain and tranſmit to our Succeſſors. We are very ſenſible of the extreme Hardſhips many may be expoſed to on Account of an empty Treaſury, and the inconceivable Perplexities flowing on this People by reaſon thereof; and can at preſent think of no other way for the People to be relieved, but by his Majeſty's being graciouſly pleaſed to withdraw from your Excellency the aforeſaid Inſtruction, &c.

Then they inform his Excellency, that they approve of his treating with the Indians, and have voted Money for the Expence and Preſents, and 60 effective Men with Officers, for his Guard at the Treaty. That they have voted conſiderable to encourage the pious Deſign of the Society in Scotland. That they have altered the Exciſe Act ſo as to make it more profitable to the Government. And conclude with theſe two Paragraphs, in anſwer to the two laſt Articles of his Speech.

The improving a good Number of Hunters, or projecting ſome other Methods to gain a better Knowledge of our Frontiers than at preſent we have, we fully agree with your Excellency may tend to great Good; but the Treaſury being without Money, and to our great Grief not likely in a ſhort time to be ſupplied, forbids the Houſe at preſent any further Thoughts of effecting that Work.

The paſt good Services of the honourable Col. *William Tailer* lately deceaſed, the Houſe acknowledge, and have made a Grant of Lands to his Family in Commemoration thereof.

Prices of Goods agreed between the Creek *Indians and the Traders of* South Carolina.

FOR a Yard Strouds, Buckskins anſwerable to, or 5 Doe-skins.

For a Yard Playnes, 1 Buckskin weighing 1 *l.* 3 qrs. or Doe-skins anſwerable.

A white Blanket,	5 Bucksk.	or	10 Doe.
A Blanket blue Duffils	3	or	6
A Gun	10	or	20
A Piſtol	5	or	10
A Gun Lock	4	or	8
4 Meaſures of Powder	1	or	2
60 Bullets	1	or	2
Ditto		or	
A white Shirt	2	or	4
A Knife		or	1
Flints		or	
3 Yards Cadiz		or	1
3 ditto Gartering		or	1
A broad Hoe	3	or	6
A narrow Hoe	2	or	4
A falling Axe	2	or	4
A large Hatchet		or	3
A ſmall Ditto	1	or	2
A braſs Kettle per *lb.*	1	or	2
2 Yards braſs Wire		or	1
A Looking Glaſs	1	or	2
A Hat	2	or	4
A leather Belt	1	or	2
1 Dozen of Buttons		or	1
Large Beeds			

N. B. *The Doe-skins not to weigh under* 1 lb. *and the Buckskins at leaſt* 1 lb. 3 qrs.

Erratum. In the Treaty in our laſt, page 3. col. 2. line 13. for *and our Wives Children*, read *our Wives and Children.*

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, July 17. *Entred Inwards.*
Tucker from Bermuda. *Outward Entries*, Gill for Jamaica, Tucker for Curacoa. *Cleared*, Smith to Curacoa, Roſewell to Jamaica, Kierſtede to Suranam, Molleſton to Lewes.

Nine Veſſels are arrived ſince Saturday 12 a clock.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 24.

We hear from Wrights Town in Bucks County, that a Man got his Death there lately, by hard Working. And from Macclesfield in the ſame County, that a Man went into the River to waſh himſelf, and was unfortunately drowned.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards ſince July 10.
Ship Champion Galley, Robert Coole, from Jamaica.
Ship Ruby, Joſeph Arthur, from Antigua.
Ship Three Batchelors, William Spafford, from Barbadoes.
Sloop Content, Chriſtopher Luſher, from Turks Iſland.
Brigt. Mulberry, Martin Ball, from Antigua.
Sloop Two Brothers, Chriſtopher Clymer, from Boſton.
Brigt. Unity, Abel Cane, from Barbadoes.
Sloop Nymphet, D. Jennings, from S Carolina.

Cleared.
Brigt. Pennſylvania Hope, John Howel, to Antigua.
Ship Eliz. & Dorothy, John Reeve, to Barbadoes.
Sloop Dolphin, D. Lightfoot, to Antigua.
Brigt. Sarah and Mary, William Heaſſilton, to Barbadoes.
Sloop Revenge, John Van Renſelear, to New-York.
Sloop Happy, Joſeph Weldon, to Boſton.
Ship Diamond, Samuel Flower, to Barbadoes.
Ship Richmond, John Morgan, to Briſtol.
Sloop Dove, Hen. Davis, to South Carolina.

Prices of the following Goods, Wheat 2 s. 7 d. Flour 8 s. Midling Bread 12s. Mixt ditto 10 s.. Brown ditto 9s. Rum 2 s. 4 d. Melaſſes 16 d.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week paſt.

Church	1.	Baptiſts		0.
Quakers	0.	Strangers	Whites	0.
Preſbyterians	0.		Blacks	2.

Advertiſements.

RUN *away on the 9th Inſtant, from* Joſeph Jackſon *of* Briſtol, *a Servant Man of middle Stature, dark Complexion, has a ſly roguiſh Look, pretends to be one of the People called Quakers, and once attempted to preach amongſt them but was repulſed. Had on a lead-colour'd duroy Waſtecoat, ozenbrigs Shirt and Trowſers, old Shoes and old Beaver Hat. Whoever ſecures him ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by* Joſeph Jackſon.

WHEREAS by an Act of Aſſembly of the Province of *New Jerſey*, made in the third Year of the Reign of his late Majeſty King *George* the firſt, entituled, *An Act for veſting the Lands late the Eſtate and Inheritance of* William Hall, *Eſq*; *late of* Salem *in the County of* Salem *in the Province of* New-Jerſey, *in Truſtees, to be ſold and diſpoſed of for the Payment of his Debts*; all the Lands and Tenements, Rights to Proprieties, and Shares of Proprieties, late the Eſtate of the ſaid *William Hall*, lying in the Weſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid (excepting the Griſt and Fulling Mills) became veſted and ſettled in *Sarah Hall*, Widow and Relict of the ſaid *William Hall*, *Clement Plumſtead* of *Philadelphia* Merchant, *John Kay* of *Glouceſter* County Gentleman, and *Iſrael Pemberton* of *Philadelphia* aforeſaid Merchant, to be ſold by them or any two of them, the ſaid *Clement Plumſtead* being one, for the Payment of the Debts due to the Creditors of the ſaid *William Hall*. AND WHEREAS by the ſaid Act of Aſſembly it is alſo appointed, that the ſaid Truſtees or any two of them, whereof the ſaid *Clement Plumſtead* to be one, ſhould diſpoſe of the whole Remainder of the ſaid Eſtate, to the ſole Uſe and Benefit of the Children of the ſaid *William Hall*, to be equally divided amongſt them. AND WHEREAS the ſaid Truſtees or ſome of them, purſuant to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, have ſold ſundry Lands for Payment of the Debts due to the Creditors of the ſaid *William Hall*, and the Children of the ſaid *William Hall* are now come to Age, and have requeſted the ſaid Truſtees to diſpoſe of the Reſidue and Remainder of the Eſtate late of the ſaid *William Hall*, for the Payment of the remaining Debts of the ſaid *William Hall*, and that there may be an equal Diviſion made of the Remainder thereof, according to the Intent and Purport of the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid.

THESE are therefore to give Notice, that purſuant to the Act of Aſſembly aforeſaid, and by force and virtue thereof, on *Monday* the ſeventh day of *Auguſt*, at the Houſe of *George Satterthwaite* in the Town of *Burlington*, in the County of *Burlington* in the Province of *New-Jerſey* aforeſaid, will be expoſed to Publick Sale, the Reſidue of the Eſtate of the ſaid *William Hall* deceaſed, in the County of *Salem* aforeſaid, by *John Kay*, *Clement Plumſtead*, } Truſtees as aforeſaid.

June 5. 1732.

RUN *away on the 1ſt of this Inſtant, from* William Cox *of* Brunſwick, *a Servant Man named* Stephen Parſtow, *an Engliſh Man, by Trade a Blackſmith, about* 21 *Years of Age, middle Stature, ſwarthy Complexion, black ſhort curl'd Hair, is ſuppoſed to have on a grey Duroy Coat trimmed with black, a homeſpun or ſtrip'd Sattin Breeches, thin round toed Boots, new Hat. Has taken with him a tall Sorrel Horſe, poor in Fleſh, almoſt blind, with a halfpenny out of each Ear, old Saddle and Bridle. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him ſo that his ſaid Maſter may have him again ſhall have* Forty Shillings *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by* William Cox, *or* Simon Edgel *in Philadelphia.*

RUN *away on the firſt Inſtant, from the Plantation in* Hopewell *belonging to* Joſeph Reed, *Merch. in* Trenton, *a Servant Man named* William Denim, *luſty, well made, wears a dark brown Coat, ſometimes a brown Holland Frock, and Shirts ruffled in the Boſom; ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is by Trade a Taylor. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have* Three Pounds *Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid by* Joſeph Reed.

THomas Butwell *from* England, *maketh in the neweſt Faſhion, Womens Stays, and Childrens Coats, and maketh crooked Bodies look ſtrait; at the Shop under the New-Printing-Office, where alſo Men's Work is done reaſonably.*

TWO *likely young Negro Men to be ſold, very reaſonably, by* William Spafford *in Frontſtreet.*

VERY *good Live-Geeſe Feathers, are ſold by* Evan Powel *in* Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Dr. GODFREY's GENERAL CORDIAL.

SO *univerſally approved of for the* Cholick, *and all Manner of* Pains *in the* Bowels; Fluxes, Fevers, Small-Pox, Meaſles, Rheumatiſm, Coughs, Colds, *and* Reſtleſneſs in Men, Women, *and* Children; *and particularly for ſeveral Ailments incident to* Child-bearing Women, *and Relief of young Children in breeding their* Teeth. *Is ſold in moſt Cities, Boroughs and Market Towns in Great Britain and Ireland, and in moſt publick Streets in London: And alſo by* Samuel Emlen *near the Market in Philadelphia,* Thomas Mariot *at Briſtol,* Joſeph Read *at Trentown,* Elizabeth Johnſon *at Burlington,* Thomas Maſon *at Salem,* Ann Hogg *at New-Caſtle,* Anthony Shaw *at Cheſter. Price by the ſingle Bottle* 1 s. 2 d. *and* 1 s. *by the Dozen. The aboveſaid* Samuel Emlen *alſo ſelleth by Licence,*

Dr. Robert Eaton's BALSAMIC STYPTIC,

An Account of the Nature and Uſes of which, follows, *viz.*

THIS Medicine is both a Styptick, a Cordial, and a Balſam; has no corroſive Quality, and vaſtly exceeds all other Styptticks, inaſmuch as it may be taken with the greateſt Safety inwardly, and is equally effectual that way as in outward Application.

Some of the Benefits ariſing by this Medicine are,

I. *If any Perſon is taken with an inward Bleeding, or Bleeding at the Noſe, occaſioned by a Fall, Bruiſe, Sprain, or Burſting of a Vein, or with a Vomiting or Spitting of Blood, or other Vomitings or Reachings, this Medicine taken or apply'd according to the Directions, ſaves the Patients Life, and makes an effectual Cure.*

II. *If any Perſon happens to be cut or wounded, whether by Sword, Gun, Edge-Tool, Glaſs, or any other Inſtrument whatſoever, the Application of this Medicine certainly ſtops the Flux of Blood, and of itſelf heals the Wound without any Plaiſter or other Dreſſing, which renders it of the greateſt Uſe to all Captains of Ships and other Voyagers by Sea, and to all Houſekeepers and others as have not a Doctor or Surgeon at hand, or cannot go to the Expence of them.*

III. *If any Perſon is afflicted with the Bloody Flux, or other Fluxes, the taking of this Medicine certainly gives ſpeedy Relief, and makes an effectual Cure.*

Laſtly, *The Nature and Quality of this Medicine will to the Ingenious point out its Advantage and Uſe in many other Diſtempers and Caſes not here enumerated.*

As for Inſtance; This Medicine greatly helps the Stomach, whether relaxed by bad Wine or long Sickneſs, or other Cauſes, either in Men or Women, being a generous Cordial and great Strengthner.

So alſo this Medicine is of the ſame Uſe and Benefit when apply'd to Horſes or other Cattle, in all outward Wounds or inward Bleedings incident to them. Farriers by this Medicine may, and do very frequently dock fine Horſes without Danger, and both ſtop the Blood and heal the Wound, without Searing or other Application, and is therefore proper to be had by all Gentlemen, Farriers, Jockies, Farmers and ſuch as deal in Cattle.

This Medicine hath lately cured an obſtinate Herpes Miliares, *when all other Medicines fail'd.*

Sir Richard Blackmore, *in his Preface to his* Treatiſe of Conſumptions, *p.* 18. *gives this Medicine the following Character:* "I confeſs Dr. EATON's *Balſamick Styptick*, if future 'Succeſs confirms the Reputation it has juſtly gain'd by 'many Tryals made by others as well as my ſelf, bids fair 'for the Credit of a certain Remedy, in ſtopping of Blood 'outwardly or inwardly, where the Craſis of the Blood is 'not intirely ruin'd; and will be of more Service to Mankind, than all the Diſcoveries made by *Galenical* Compounders of Drugs, and Syſtematical Methodiſts.

And his Majeſty, on account of the great Uſe this Medicine will be of to his Armies, Navy, Hoſpitals, and all his Subjects in general, after the fulleſt Proofs of its Truth and Efficacy, hath been pleaſed to give it the Sanction of his Royal Letters Patent.

This excellent Medicine keeps its Virtues many Years, and in all Climates whatſoever. Directions are given at large with every Bottle.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.